



# MOZAMBIQUE

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 8



Reporting Period: 1 - 30 September 2021

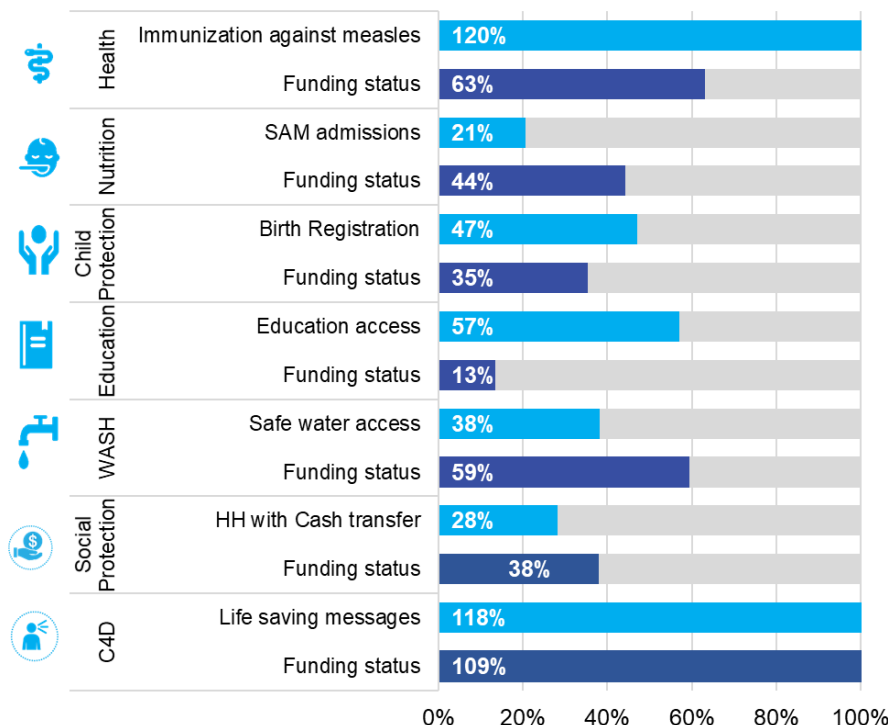
### Highlights

- Security incidents and movement of affected populations in Cabo Delgado are still being reported as the Government of Mozambique and joint security forces engage in clearance operations.
- The Government of Mozambique launched a three-year, USD \$300 million reconstruction plan for Cabo Delgado.
- Over 15,800 children benefited from UNICEF-supported immunization services.
- UNICEF supported over 51,000 people with safe water and hygiene promotion services.
- Over 5,300 children in six districts —displaced and non-displaced from affected host communities—received psychosocial support services.
- 6,700 IDPs, of whom 46% are children from hard-to-reach districts, received birth certificates.

### Situation in Numbers

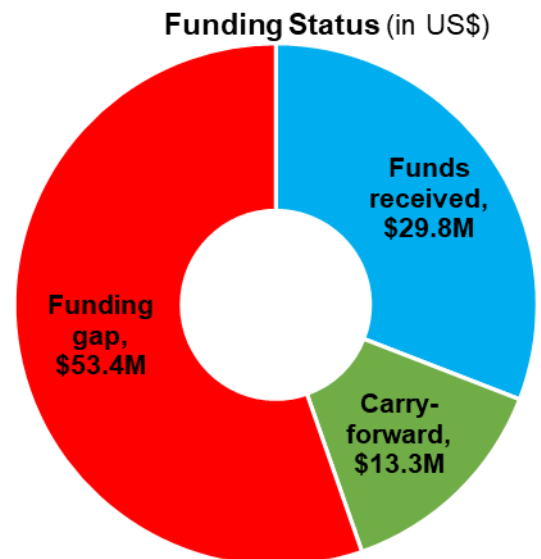
- 689,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 1.3 million** people in need (OCHA Dec 2020)
- 744,949** Internally displaced (IOM, September 2021)
- 118,534** Internally displaced from Palma (IOM, 29 July 2021)

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



### UNICEF Appeal 2021

#### US\$ 96.5 million



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

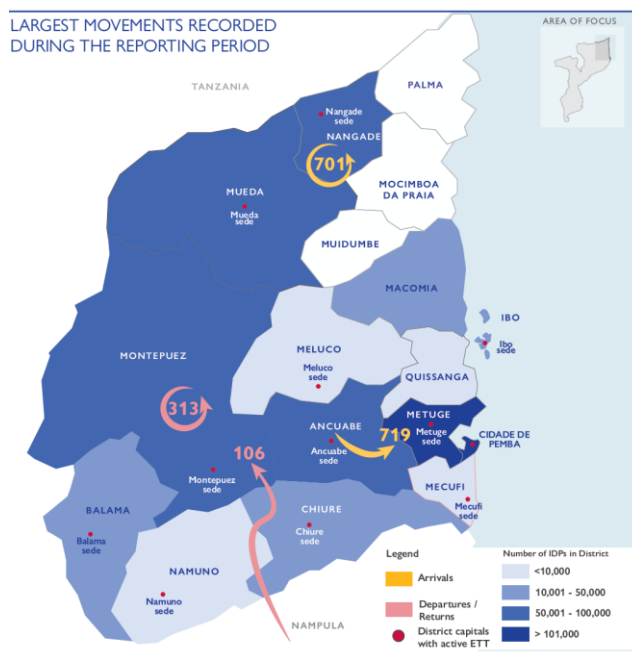
UNICEF's 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, revised in June 2021 due to escalating needs, requests \$96.5 million to provide lifesaving and life-sustaining services for children and their caregivers in Mozambique. To date, UNICEF has received \$29.8 million for its humanitarian response from the Governments of Canada, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States. Contributions have also been received from the The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, Education Cannot Wait, The Vaccine Alliance, Japan National Committee for UNICEF and the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund. UNICEF Mozambique has also received \$5 million in fully flexible humanitarian funding from UNICEF's global humanitarian thematic account. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all our donors; without whom we would be unable to support the children of Mozambique survive the concurrent crises they have faced this year. The 2021 appeal, still has a funding gap of 55 per cent as detailed in Annex B.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In Cabo Delgado, people continue to be affected as insurgents continue attacks throughout the northern areas of the province. According to the September Emergency Tracking Tool provided by IOM, there were 2,748<sup>1</sup> people on the move, of which 48% were children. The largest number of arrivals were recorded in Metuge, Nangade and Pemba city. The IOM September baseline assessment indicates that there are 744,949 IDPs<sup>2,3</sup> due to the conflict in Cabo Delgado, of whom 52% are children. The number of displaced represents an increase of 12,722 people when compared to April baseline—but doesn't capture the number of movements of people displaced for a second or third time. According to this baseline, the top four districts hosting the largest number of IDPs are Pemba city, Metuge, Mueda and Montepuez. Elderly people represent the largest reported vulnerable group with 10,796 people, followed by unaccompanied minors with 3,859 children, pregnant women (3,436) and persons with a disability (808). According to FEWSNET<sup>4</sup>, the precarious food insecurity situation is expected to continue across conflict-affected areas of Cabo Delgado as a result of poor access to food sources and arable land.

The joint security forces, comprised of the Government of Mozambique forces as well as forces from Rwanda and the Southern Africa Development Community, continue with clearing conflict-affected areas. While this resulted in increased access to some districts previously unreachable, and the clearing of known insurgent bases, attacks continue as the fractured insurgent factions engage in small-scale attacks including further north and west than previously seen. While some IDPs have conducted "go-see" visits to check on their assets, the security situation is not yet stable enough for returns in all areas. According to ACLED,<sup>5</sup> as civilians and humanitarian aid goes into areas of conflict that have been deserted, targeting of civilians by insurgents is likely to increase in an attempt to access food and other supplies. In September, the Council of Ministers approved<sup>6</sup> the three-year (2022- 2024) Reconstruction Plan for Cabo Delgado structured around the pillars of humanitarian assistance, recovery of infrastructure, and economic and financing activities. The plan focuses in districts recently cleared by the joint security forces and which require investments in infrastructure to establish basic social services, roads, communication, electricity and public administration. The plan—which identifies the need for short-term interventions in year 1 for \$190 million and the medium-term for \$109 million—will be coordinated by the Council of Ministers at the central level and the Secretary of State at provincial level.

Regarding COVID-19, the nationwide situation remains stable with a reduced number of cases as the country exits the third wave. Since the onset of the vaccinations in March 2021, the country has vaccinated a total of 1.8 million people<sup>7</sup> against COVID-19. Despite progressive action against COVID-19, other communicable diseases continue to cause



<sup>1</sup> <https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/Mozambique%20-%20Emergency%20Tracking%20Tool%20Report%20-%2020124%20-%202829%20September%20-%202005%20October%202021%29.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=12563>

<sup>2</sup> Note that the latest IDP figure reported by IOM is lower than that reported by INGD in August (854.264 people)

<sup>3</sup> <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/iom-dtm-baseline-assessment-report-round-13-september-2021>

<sup>4</sup> <https://fewsn.net/southern-africa/mozambique>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.caboliqado.com/reports/cabo-liqado-weekly-27-september-3-october-2021>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.dw.com/pt-002/plano-de-reconstru%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-cabo-delgado-or%C3%A7ado-em-300-milh%C3%B5es-de-d%C3%B3lares/a-59330197>

<sup>7</sup> <https://covid19.ins.gov.mz/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Comunicado-de-Imprensa-COVID-19-11.10.2021.pdf>

problems for health officials. Recently, a cholera outbreak was reported in Caia District, Sofala Province with a total of 165 cases. The outbreak is now controlled, and UNICEF is providing WASH, health and communication support to contain and end the outbreak. Cholera is endemic in Mozambique and outbreaks frequently occur requiring a coordinated and rapid response.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

UNICEF supported the Health Provincial Directorate (DPS) in carrying out Integrated Mobile Brigades (IMB) which provide health services to people in underserved and hard-to-reach areas of Ibo, Mecúfi, Meluco, Metuge, Montepuez, Namuno, and Nangade districts in Cabo Delgado province. IMB provided immunizations to 15,816 children, consultations for nearly 4,700 children under five, and pre-/post-natal consultations for 900 women. The IMBs provide a comprehensive package of services including family planning, immunizations, screening and treatment for severe acute malnutrition and other childhood illnesses, growth monitoring, treatment for micronutrient deficiencies, etc. This is one part of UNICEF's strategy to improve access to primary health care in IDP resettlement sites as well as expand services in host communities receiving IDPs. UNICEF is also expanding partnerships with non-governmental organizations CUAMM and AVSI aiming at widening the coverage of health and nutrition services to conflict-affected populations where services are insufficient.



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In Sofala province, a cholera outbreak was declared in Caia District, with 143 people testing positive as of September 27. UNICEF delivered 10,076 cholera response items, including tents, medical gloves, protective goggles, AWD kits, and the international emergency health kit.

As part of the COVID-19 response, UNICEF delivered 339 COVID-19 response items to health centres in 12 districts in Cabo Delgado. An additional 150 infrared thermometers, 20 pulse oximeters, 6 periphery drug kits, 6 community drug kits, 80,000 surgical masks, 80,000 surgical gloves and other supplies were sent to health authorities in Manica Province. This equipment will benefit health workers including COVID-19 treatment centres.

### Nutrition

UNICEF and partners are scaling up implementation of the community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) with expansion in September to six additional communities in Cabo Delgado, screening 1,534 children from 6-59 months for acute malnutrition and treating 75 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Alongside screening and treatment, 43 educational sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and nine cooking demonstrations were carried out. These communities are more than 25 kilometers away from a health facility so local identification and treatment of SAM is critical to maintaining children's development. A similar approach will also be rolled out as part of the response in affected communities of Niassa, Nampula and Sofala, as a key strategy to address the low coverage of SAM treatment in humanitarian settings.



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To reach the newly accessible areas of Macomia, Muidumbe and Quissanga provinces of Cabo Delgado, the Provincial Health Directorate is reprogramming UNICEF funds to extend implementation of IMBs benefiting children and caregivers living in the affected communities with integrated health and nutrition services in a routine manner. As soon as the security situation improves sufficiently, UNICEF and partners will extend support to cover additional communities in Palma, Mecúfi and Mueda. Recently a mission to Palma, as part of the Joint Response Programme in Quitunda and Quionga villages, UNICEF participated in a multi-sectoral needs assessment delivering four cartoons of ready-to-use therapeutic foods to resume SAM and quick start implementation of IMBs in locations such as Quitunda and Maganja.

## Child Protection

Building on the training of government social workers to improve documentation of cases, case workers have utilized the UNICEF-supported harmonized case management tools to register 813 children (408 girls) in need of social services. Key referrals were made to education, health, birth registration and justice actors. Amongst these 813 children, 206 (101 girls) are children with a disability. Social workers received training from UNICEF's partner AIFO—a disability focused NGO—to be able to respond to the needs of children with disabilities in Montepuez, Balama and Pemba. In addition, in coordination with UNICEF partner's Kulima, 95 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were identified and registered. Active family tracing and reunification is ongoing in Chiuri, Montepuez and Ancuabe. UNICEF have expanded their child protection activities in Nampula to support IDPs in the district of Meconta.

UNICEF registered 5,330 children (2830 girls), displaced due to armed conflict, including those in host communities, in community-based psychosocial support services through recreational activities conducted by animators in safe spaces as well as home-based support in Pemba, Metuge, Montepuez, Chiuri, Ibo and Ancuabe districts.



UNICEF, in collaboration with the government, supported the issuance of birth certificates to 6,729 IDPs (3,691 woman) from Mocimboa da Praia, Quissanga, Macomia, Muidumbe and Palma, through birth registration campaigns using mobile brigades. Among this number, there are 3,094 children (1,643 girls).

The first meeting on alternative care was led by the Provincial Directorate of Gender, Child, and Social Affairs (DPGCAS) in the month of September. UNICEF supported DPGCAS to develop an action plan to increase the pool of family-based alternative care, develop a workshop for key partners, and create a strategic approach to the registration and follow-up of UASC cases in the northern provinces.

## Education

In September, UNICEF supported 219 children (89 girls) in Tete and Niassa with distance education. In Cabo Delgado, 47 children with disabilities (CWD) received specific learning materials and devices to support distance education and learning at home, bringing the total CWD supported this year with materials to over 550. UNICEF also facilitated safe learning environments by providing hand-washing stations for 1,062 classrooms in Cabo Delgado province. In Cabo Delgado, Tete and Niassa, UNICEF provided Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) activities for 564 children 3-5 years (339 girls). Progress in rehabilitation and provision of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) continued in September: in Sofala and Manica provinces, 55 and 9 classrooms respectively were rehabilitated following Cyclones Idai (2019) and Eloise (2021). An additional 30 temporary learning spaces (TLS) were installed while additional classrooms undergo rehabilitation; the total TLS established is now 415; accommodating more than 80,000 children.



In Cabo Delgado, 250 teachers were trained on psycho-social support (PSS) in 10 districts (Mecufi, Pemba, Metuge, Ancuabe, Chiure, Namuno, Balama, Montepuez and Ibo). In Tete and Niassa, more than 6,500 children received PSS from trained teachers. The challenges in getting displaced and out-of-school children back to learning activities through provision of safe, sufficient spaces and classrooms, the limited number of NGOs, and difficulties accessing hard-to-reach districts continue to exist.

## WASH

UNICEF supported nearly 52,000 people in Cabo Delgado in September with safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Water access in many IDP resettlement areas is critical as we near the end of the dry season, and as a result there are very long queues at the few available water points. IDP populations in relocation centres continues to increase with a low but steady flow of new IDPs in Ancuabe, Chiure and Metuge districts, and larger arrivals in Montepuez and Mueda where new camps have been established by the government in September. The few available handpumps are overused and break frequently, and community-based maintenance is not yet functional. UNICEF is supporting WASH Cluster partners to implement operation and maintenance of water points through advocacy and funding. UNICEF is also advancing the procurement process for additional emergency water infrastructures—including 80 boreholes, six water networks, and three systems to improve WASH in schools; 80 percent of these procurements will be for Cabo Delgado province. All boreholes should be completed by November, while other infrastructure work will continue through the rainy season. The centralized water supply improvement project in Pemba City, hosting over 200,000 IDPs, is 95 percent complete with improvement of water pressure and yield observed in the city.



After receiving access to Palma district, UNICEF, with the Joint Response Programme partners, distributed 2,000 survival kits containing UNICEF's hygiene and water supplies as well as food and shelter items from others. UNICEF is also coordinating with partners through the WASH Cluster which now has site-level coordination matrices which are updated through district WASH focal points. This system provides real time information of planned and completed water points and latrines in the various resettlement areas. UNICEF is working with IOM who leads on camp management and the data tracking matrix team to include qualitative WASH indicators in their monitoring activities.

UNICEF is currently drilling seven boreholes, constructing one water system and 50 emergency latrines in Nampula province, supporting 7,500 conflict-affected people. In the central region's stricken by Eloise, UNICEF continues to support much needed water infrastructure in relocation centres with funding from the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office.



The USAID 'continuity of service' water supply project was completed successfully in September. It supported 367 water operators in 10 provinces of the country to cover electricity bills for six months and obtain free water treatment chemicals. With the support of UNHABITAT, UNICEF initiated a COVID-19 WASH cluster coordination system in three municipalities of Cabo Delgado, Sofala and Maputo, with identification of hotspots, analysis of the gaps and coordination of the response including sensitization, WASH in health, WASH in public places, handwashing points etc. It is expected that this work will contribute to reduce the risk of transmission and potentially the intensity of a fourth wave.

## Communications for Development (C4D), Accountability to Affected Population

UNICEF has reached 98,300 people in Cabo Delgado with key-messages including prevention of COVID-19, diarrhea, cholera as well as gender-based violence, birth registration, and prevention of early unions. Messages are disseminated through nine mobile units, 25 health committees, and collective listening centres—depending on the most beneficiary- and location-appropriate approach. IDPs in Corrane resettlement area of Nampula province benefited various activities including revitalization of health committees, the establishment of a community theatre group, three additional listening centres, and training for religious leaders and traditional medicine practitioners.

In Sofala province, 128 teachers were trained by UNICEF's partner Sport for Development to support health, learning and child protection. In addition, 224 socio-sports sessions were held in Sofala (149) and Manica (75).

As part of the COVID-19 national response the Risk Communication Working Group produced and broadcasted three television spots during prime time using the testimonies of people with/recovered from COVID-19 to increase the understanding of the importance of preventive measures.

### Social Protection and Cash-Based Programming

UNICEF, with WFP, is supporting the a social protect response to COVID-19 through distribution of mobile phones and registering beneficiaries for the mobile cash platform “mpesa”. Of the targeted 9,309 households in Milange, Zambezia, 2,039 households were registered which will allow them to receive cash in late October. Simultaneously mpesa registration will continue until end of October. As part of communication for development component on the programme, trainings on gender-based violence, nutrition, women’s empowerment and the free Linha Verde hotline, 19 animators (9 female) were trained. These animators will further train community committees to disseminate they key-messages during the registration and payment periods.



### Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

UNICEF conducted PSEA trainings for seven suppliers of goods and services in Cabo Delgado and Sofala. 67 government workers and community authorities, 57 government and implementing partners’ staff and 49 members of community health committees were also trained on PSEA in Zambézia. Thirteen operators of the tollfree inter-agency hotline, Linha Verde, also received training on PSEA. Two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with IDP beneficiaries from the Mararange resettlement centre, after a distribution of non-food items kits, in order to identify how to mitigate the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse in the distribution processes. To improve the internal UNICEF understanding of PSEA and our responsibilities, six PSEA FGDs with UNICEF personnel were conducted in Cabo Delgado and Sofala (36 persons). The FGDs provided an understanding of the gaps in knowledge, main challenges, risks and more efficient sensitization strategies which will be utilized as the office continues to implement the annual PSEA action plan.

### Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF leads the WASH, Education in Emergencies, Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection sub-cluster or Area of Responsibility. The nutrition cluster is trying to scale up presence of partners in Mueda and Nangade districts, where many IDPs fled to after the March attacks in Palma through district-level coordination meetings and a call for proposals. To improve WASH Cluster coordination, a new dedicated Cabo Delgado Coordinator started in August and a training was organized for six NGOs who are ensuring district-level cluster coordination functions.

### Human Interest Stories and External Media

<https://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique/posts/4300562423361994>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique/posts/4290120257739544>

<https://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique/posts/4305076916243878>

<https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/comunicados-de-imprensa/crian%C3%A7as-de-mo%C3%A7ambique-est%C3%A3o-gravemente-expostas-aos-efeitos-da-crise>

[https://twitter.com/UNICEF\\_Moz/status/1443162913641017351](https://twitter.com/UNICEF_Moz/status/1443162913641017351)

### Next SitRep: 20 November 2021

**UNICEF Mozambique:** <https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/en>

**UNICEF Mozambique Facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique>

**UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal:** <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mozambique>

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## Annex A: Summary of Programme Results

Sector	Total needs <sup>8</sup>	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
		2021 target	Total results	Change since last report	2021 target	Total results	Change since last report
Indicator							
<b>Health</b>							
# of children under 5 years received mosquito nets (2 mosquito net /family)	262,087	165,114	17,835	---			
# number of children under 15 years receiving measles rubella vaccine during child health days	412,954	412,954	494,236	---			
# children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	517,000	465,300	275,611	21,837 ▲			
<b>Nutrition</b>							
Number of children 6-59 months admitted for treatment of SAM	181,648	33,000	6,798	503▲	43,758	6,798	503▲
Number of children 6-59 months receiving routine vitamin A supplementation	500,000	312,480	393,265	92,410 ▲	312,480	393,265	92,410 ▲
Number of children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition (MUAC)	700,000	540,765	464,707	---	540,765	510,590	---
<b>Child Protection</b>							
Number of children who receive case management services	315,000	37,100	4,165	813▲	37,100	4,165	813▲
Number of children (re)issued with birth registration	315,000	70,000	32,917	3,094 ▲	70,000	29,758	3,094 ▲
Number of children who have access to psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces and schools	315,000	175,000	11,176	5,330 ▲	175,000	10,560	5,330 ▲
<b>Education</b>							
#children accessing formal and non-formal education, incl. early learning	540,764	307,622	175,236	39,226 ▲	348,335	104,045	---
# children receiving individual learning and personal hygiene materials	540,764	248,291	110,486	---	348,335	288,705	---
# children/adolescents accessing skills development programmes	---	60,721	850	---			
<b>WASH</b>							
Number of people with access to sufficient quantity of safe water	1,700,000	567,233	216,688	10,195▲	850,000	295,832	15,212▲
Number of people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities in accommodation centers, communities and institutions	250,000	166,833	54,835	14,920▲	250,000	100,974	20,364▲
# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	800,000	400,000	106,108	9,650▲	400,000	401,209	15,067▲
<b>Social Protection</b>							
# households reached with unconditional cash transfers	1,629,825	70,500	19,842	---			
<b>C4D/AAP</b>							
Number of people reached with key life-saving and behavior change messages	4,117,102	2,511,415	2,956,732	163,000▲			
# of adolescents and young people engaged in sharing lifesaving and protective information and promoting uptake of services	189,400	42,000	2,707	---			

<sup>8</sup>Total Needs refers to needs identified in the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan, however UNICEF's HAC targets cover a broader scope including nationwide needs and COVID-19.

## Annex B: Funding Status\*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Received Current Year**	Carry-over	\$	%
Health	\$12,000,000	5,951,421	1,628,663	4,419,916	37%
Nutrition	\$5,000,000	1,638,794	574,556	2,786,650	56%
Child Protection	\$12,371,655	2,556,138	1,811,159	8,004,358	65%
Education	\$24,544,106	1,000,234	2,298,647	21,245,225	87%
WASH	\$22,468,754	7,817,740	5,525,479	9,125,535	41%
Social Protection	\$17,533,325	6,369,839	291,840	10,871,646	62%
C4D/AAP	\$2,566,080	1,644,284	1,159,520	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$96,483,920</b>	<b>29,801,005</b>	<b>13,289,864</b>	<b>53,393,051</b>	<b>55%</b>

\* As defined in the revised Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal as of June 2021 for a period of 12 months.

\*\*The Total funding received current year includes US\$2,822,555 to be allocated.